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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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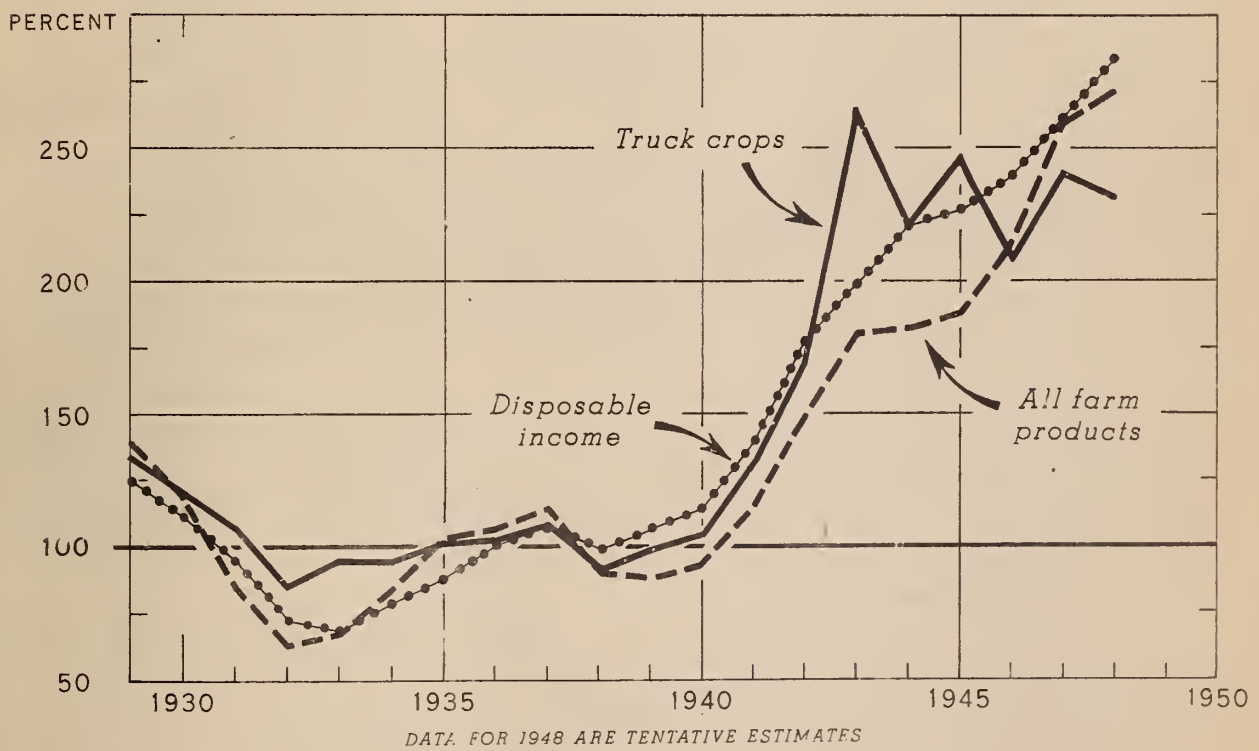
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET AND FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS, COMPARED WITH DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1929-48

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



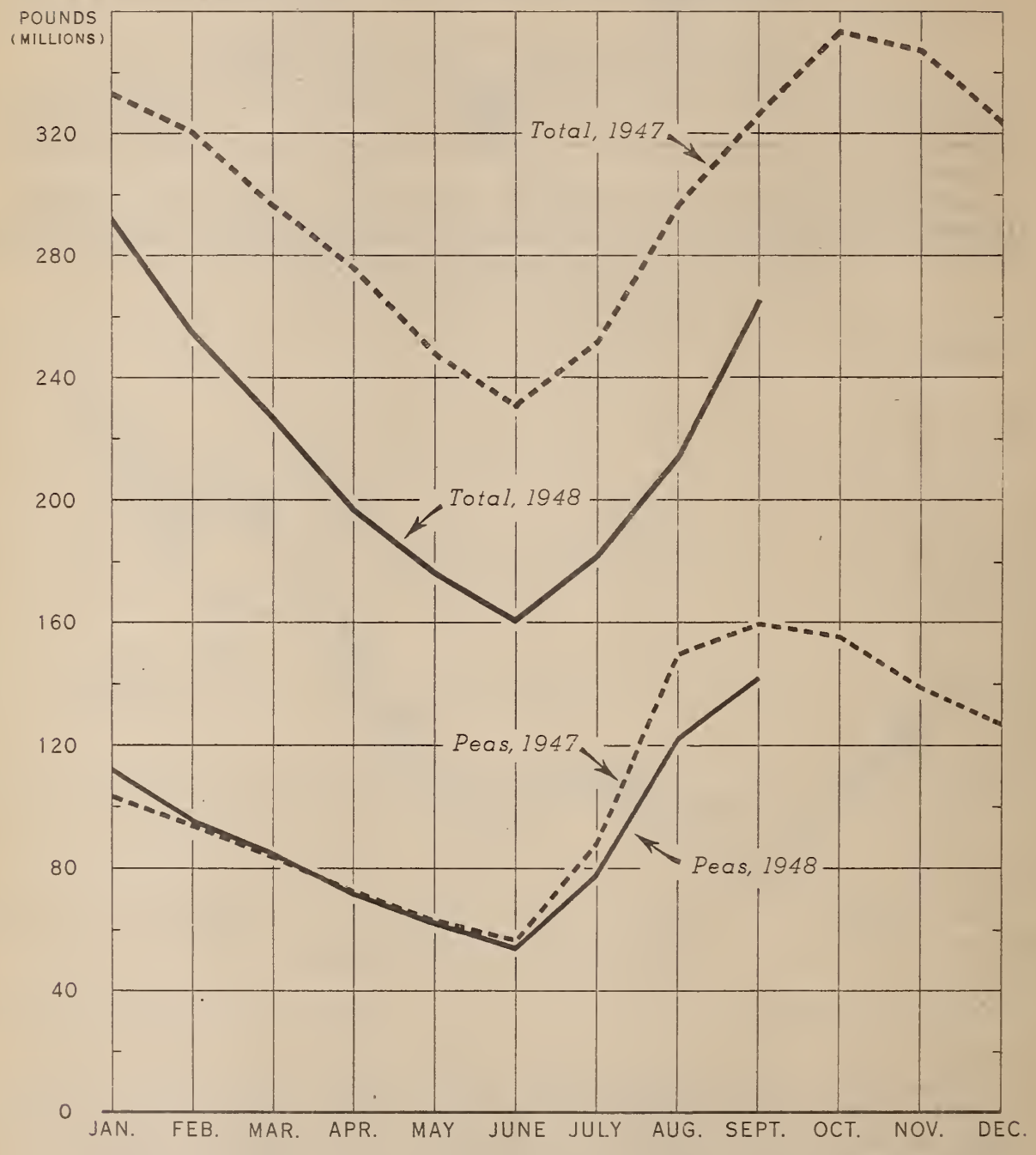
DATA FOR 1948 ARE TENTATIVE ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46877 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1929 to 1943, the general level of prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops from year-to-year moved up and down in much the same manner as the general level of prices received for all farm products. During the same period, both sets of prices usually moved in the same direction as disposable personal income.

During World War II, prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops rose more than prices for all farm products combined. Contributing factors were the relatively high levels at which price ceilings were set on fresh vegetables and the rationing of canned vegetables. The war-time peak in prices for most fresh vegetables was reached in 1943. Since then, prices for fresh vegetables have fluctuated around a somewhat lower level, lower in part because of increased production.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN PEAS AND ALL FROZEN VEGETABLES, 1ST OF MONTH, 1947 AND 1948



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The total quantity of frozen vegetables held in cold storage declined faster in the first 6 months of this year, and rose more slowly in July and August, than in the same months of 1947. Holdings each month have been considerably lower this year than in 1947.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen green peas, as usual, are several times as large as those of any other single vegetable. Holdings of frozen peas this year relative to last have followed a course similar to that for all frozen vegetables combined. However, current holdings of peas are only moderately lower than those of a year earlier.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 6, 1948

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SUMMARY

Outlook for 1949

Continued strong demand for and generally sustained production of fresh and processed vegetables are expected throughout most of 1949. Consumer income near current high levels will sustain domestic demand. Export demand for United States vegetables, usually a minor factor in total demand for vegetables other than dry beans and dry peas, may be somewhat weaker in 1949 than in 1948.

Prices which growers will receive in 1949 for most truck crops, both fresh market and commercial processing, probably will be near the 1948 levels. Prices which growers will receive in 1949 for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas probably will average lower than those received in 1948. Support prices for some crops probably will be lower. Export demand for beans and peas will be weaker.

Ample Vegetable Supplies This Fall

Production of truck crops, potatoes, dry edible beans and dry field peas this year assure consumers of plentiful supplies of these vegetables through the rest of 1948 and early 1949.

Fall season production of commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment is about one-fifth larger than in the fall of 1947, and one-tenth larger than average. Because of the larger production, the prices received by farmers for most fall season truck crops probably will average somewhat lower than in the fall of 1947. Storage stocks of onions and cabbage this winter are expected to be near average in sharp contrast to the extremely small stocks available last winter.

Total production of truck crops for commercial processing this year will be slightly above average, though substantially lower than in 1947. The total 1948 pack of canned vegetables is expected to be moderately lower than that of last year, while the 1948 pack of frozen vegetables is expected to be slightly larger. Total supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables will be adequate to permit consumption to continue well into 1949 at about the 1948 annual rates.

The 1948 potato crop of 408 million bushels is 24 million bushels larger than the 1947 crop and 16 million larger than the 1937-46 average. Because production in the late States also is larger than both the 1947 late crop and the 1937-46 average, prices that growers will receive this fall and winter are expected to continue generally near support levels. To keep prices from falling below support levels, the Department has made large purchases since last May. Support for the 1948 crop will be continued at 90 percent of parity to the end of the marketing season.

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1948 is estimated at 53 million bushels, 8 percent smaller than in 1947 and 19 percent smaller than average. With the rapid increase in volume harvested in September, grower prices declined. In the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland and in North Carolina support purchases were necessary. Higher prices are expected in late fall and winter.

The 1948 dry edible bean crop of 19.4 million bags is 13 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 16 percent larger than average. Considerably more beans are available than are likely to be used domestically and a few million bags may be exported. Because of the large production, grower prices are expected to continue near supports and to average as much as one-fourth lower than prices for 1947-crop beans.

The 1948 dry field pea crop of 3.5 million bags is 46 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 33 percent smaller than average. Only minor quantities may be exported from the 1948 crop, in contrast to large quantities from the preceding five crops. Grower prices for the 1948 crop probably will continue slightly above supports and average about the same as for the 1947 crop.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Outlook for 1949

Demand for fresh vegetables is expected to continue strong throughout most of 1949. There are some uncertainties, particularly with respect to the second half of the year. Changes in the international situation which would reduce Government spending for national defense and foreign aid and a slackening in the current boom in this country could develop into a general weakening of demand for farm products in the latter part of 1949. However, no marked reduction in consumer incomes and the domestic demand for farm products generally can be foreseen at this time.

If production of commercial truck crops for fresh market in 1949 is only slightly larger than in 1948, the high level of income would hold prices received by farmers for fresh vegetables in general at levels only moderately lower than in 1948. Net incomes of truck crop growers in 1949 probably will be somewhat lower than in 1948. Truck farmers' costs generally will continue to rise, while prices received for truck crops may decline.

Appreciably larger acreages of commercial truck crops probably will be planted for winter and spring harvest in 1949 than in 1948 when weather interfered significantly with planting.

The January 1, 1949 carry-over of stored cabbage and onions is expected to be much larger than the unusually low carry-over a year earlier. Consequently, prices received by growers for cabbage and onions in the first quarter of 1949 are expected to be considerably lower than the very high prices received in early 1948.

Foreign demand for commercial exports of United States vegetables, never a large factor in total annual demand for vegetables produced in this country, may be somewhat weaker in 1949 than in 1948.

1948 Fall Supplies Expected To Be Plentiful

On the basis of incomplete reports, production of commercial truck crops intended for fresh market sales this fall is expected to be about one-fifth larger than in 1947 and more than one-tenth larger than the 1937-46 average for the fall season. Smaller crops than last fall are expected only for green lima beans and lettuce. However, production of each is indicated to be about one-third more than the 1937-46 average. Compared with the fall of 1947, crop prospects are brightest for snap beans, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, and green peas. As usual, however, the great bulk of fall truck crop supplies this year will be cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, and tomatoes.

Prices which growers will receive this fall for fresh market truck crops in general will be at least moderately lower than in the fall of 1947 because of the substantially larger production this year.

Cabbage (Including Cabbage For Kraut)

Production of domestic type cabbage for early fall harvest this year is expected to be about 296,000 tons, or 43 percent larger than the small 1947 crop of 206,300 tons and 9 percent more than the 1937-46 average. As usual, considerable quantities of this type of cabbage will be used for manufacture into sauerkraut.

The crop of Danish type cabbage for early fall harvest is estimated to be 326,100 tons, about one-third larger than the 1947 crop and 10 percent above the 10-year average. It is primarily from this crop that supplies are drawn for storage and marketing through the winter months. Ordinarily, very little of the early fall Danish type cabbage is used for kraut manufacture.

With the early fall Danish crop moderately larger than average, it is probable that storage stocks of cabbage next January 1 will be somewhat above average and considerably above the extremely low stocks held January 1, 1948.

Prices growers will receive for Danish-type cabbage this fall are expected to average considerably lower than a year earlier. The above-average year-end stocks anticipated will tend to depress prices to growers for fresh cabbage grown for winter and early spring harvest in 1949.

Acreage of cabbage for late fall harvest is estimated at 6,700 acres, compared with the 5,600 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 4,950 acres. Reports from the winter crop areas indicate growers' intend to plant about 12 percent fewer acres of cabbage for winter-season harvest than were harvested last winter but 3 percent more than average.

Carrots

The very high prices received by growers for the relatively small fall crop of carrots last year led to an increased acreage this year in all fall producing States except Washington. Although the yield per acre this fall is estimated to be slightly below the 10-year average, it is well above the low yield in the fall of 1947. Fall production this year is expected to be about 48 percent larger than last year and 17 percent above average. However, it is smaller than the 4 large fall crops grown from 1943 through 1946.

Demand for carrots is expected to continue strong this winter and through 1949. The prices which growers will receive for the 1948 fall carrot crop are expected to average considerably lower than the record prices received for the 1947 fall crop, but probably will average fully as high as prices received for any other fall carrot crop.

Celery

The early fall celery crop, estimated at 4,291,000 crates, is virtually as large as that grown in 1947, but 13 percent smaller than the 10-year average. Winter, spring, and summer supplies of celery this year have been substantially larger than last, and prices received by growers through these three quarters of the year generally have been considerably lower than a year earlier. However, the late fall supplies of celery probably will not be as large as last year, since acreage for late fall harvest is 12 percent smaller than last year. Prices received by celery growers probably will rise more than seasonally this fall.

Demand for celery is expected to continue strong through at least the first half of 1949, but may be somewhat weaker in the latter half. Acreage of celery which will be planted in 1949 probably will be somewhat lower than in 1948 because of the difficulties which many growers experienced this year in marketing their crop.

Lettuce

Commercial production of lettuce for harvest this fall is estimated to be only about 2 percent smaller than last year's record fall crop, and 35 percent larger than the 10-year average. Supplies in California, which usually provides about 85 percent of total fall supplies, are slightly larger than last year. Prices received by growers for fall season lettuce probably will average near those received in the fall season of 1947.

The very high prices received by growers for lettuce in the first half of 1948 are not likely to be duplicated in 1949, although demand is expected to continue strong. In response to the high prices in 1948, acreages planted next year are apt to be at least as large as in 1948. Yields per acre in the first 3 quarters of 1949 are apt to be higher than in 1948 when they were significantly lower than in 1947.

Prices received by growers of lettuce in 1949 are expected to remain on a fairly high level, reflecting the continued high level of national disposable personal income.

Onions

Both acreage and average yield per acre of onions for late summer harvest this year are significantly higher than in 1947. Total production in late summer areas is estimated to be 13 percent larger than in 1947 and 10 percent above the 1937-46 average. This late summer crop provides most of the winter storage supplies of dry onions. Since this crop is considerably above average, the stocks of onions in storage next January 1 probably will also be average or larger, in sharp contrast to the very low stocks on January 1, 1948.

Prices which growers will receive for late summer crop onions this year are expected to average considerably below the high prices received a year earlier. Demand for onions is expected to continue strong through most of 1949. Because of the larger supplies which are likely to be available this coming winter and next spring, however, the prices which growers will receive in the first half of 1949 probably will average lower than in the same period of 1948.

Tomatoes

The late-summer main crop of tomatoes for fresh market this year is estimated to be 6 percent smaller than in 1947 and 3 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average, due primarily to the below-average yield obtained this year. The 1948 early fall crop is estimated at 4 percent above the 1947 crop and 33 percent above average.

Prices received by commercial growers for tomatoes sold on the fresh market this fall are expected to average moderately lower than those received in the fall of 1947. Demand for fresh tomatoes probably will remain strong in 1949. Because yields per acre of tomatoes grown for winter season marketing in the first quarter of 1948 were little more than half as large as average, it seems likely that yield per acre and total production of tomatoes for 1949 winter season marketing will be substantially higher than in the same period of 1948. In this event, growers probably would receive lower prices for tomatoes this winter than last.

Other Fall-Season Truck Crops

Commercial production for the early fall fresh market is estimated to be larger than last year by 100 percent for cucumbers, 22 percent for green peas, 20 percent for snap beans, and 13 percent for spinach. Each of these early fall crops is larger than average except that of green peas which is only about 2/3 of average.

Total fall production of cauliflower is estimated to be 10 percent larger this year than in 1947, and 14 percent above average.

The fall lima bean crop is estimated to be 11 percent smaller than the 1947 fall crop, but about one-third larger than the 10-year average.

Because of the generally larger supplies in prospect this year, prices which growers will receive for most of these fall crops are expected to average somewhat lower than in 1947.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Outlook for 1949

Consumer demand for commercially canned and frozen vegetables is expected to continue strong this fall and through the first half of 1949.

Commercial processors probably will try to pack about as large a total tonnage in 1949 as they did in 1948. Prices which growers will receive for most truck crops grown for commercial processing in 1949 are expected to average nearly as high as in 1948.

The 1948 packs of canned and frozen vegetables are expected to move into consumption readily at prices about as high as in the last year or two. No more than normal working stocks are expected to remain in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors at the beginning of the 1949 pack season.

Tomatoes

The 1948 crop of tomatoes grown for commercial processing is about 22 percent smaller than the 1947 crop, and 2 percent less than the 1937-46 average. The drop from 1947 resulted from a substantial cut in acreage for harvest and a slight reduction in the United States average yield per acre.

The season average price which growers will receive for the 1948 processing crop of tomatoes is expected to be somewhat lower than that received for the 1947 crop. Demand for tomatoes for processing in 1949 probably will be about as strong as in 1948. Wholesale stocks of canned tomatoes, though larger than last year, are not excessive, and stocks of tomato juice (and tomato-vegetable juice combinations) are considerably smaller than a year earlier.

Snap Beans

A substantial increase in the United States average yield per acre of snap beans for commercial processing in 1948 compared with 1947 has more than offset the reduction in total acreage for harvest. Total 1948 production is estimated to be 7 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 4 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Stocks of canned snap beans in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors are considerably smaller than they were a year earlier. Demand for snap beans for commercial processing in 1949 probably will be about as strong as in 1948.

Sweet Corn

Although the 1948 acreage of sweet corn grown for commercial processing is slightly lower than that grown in 1947, total production is indicated to be 14 percent larger than in 1947 and 18 percent above the 10-year average. The yield per acre this year is indicated to be slightly

above average, in contrast to 1947 when the yield was substantially below average.

July 1, 1948 combined stocks of canned sweet corn held by packers and wholesale distributors were slightly smaller than those of a year earlier. Canned sweet corn is expected to continue to move out of packers' and wholesale distributors' hands for the rest of the 1948-49 pack year at about the same rate as in the 1947-48 pack year. If this occurs, stocks will be even smaller next July 1, and another large pack will be in order in 1949.

Green Peas

The 1948 crop of green peas grown for commercial processing is estimated to be about 13 percent smaller than the 1947 crop but 4 percent larger than the 1937-46 average. Total packer and wholesale distributor stocks of canned green peas are slightly larger than they were a year earlier. Demand for green peas for commercial processing probably will be about as strong in 1949 as it was in 1948.

Cabbage for Kraut

Prospective 1948 production of cabbage for kraut on acreage under contract, and acreage owned or leased by processors, is estimated to be more than 2-1/2 times the very low quantity so produced in 1947, but about 6 percent less than the 1937-46 average. No official forecast is available of the tonnage of cabbage that may be purchased on the open market this year for manufacture into kraut. Last year, 58 percent of the total kraut cabbage was purchased on the open market. This percentage varies considerably from year to year, but has averaged 53 percent of the total in the years 1937-46. If anything close to this percentage holds again for this year, it appears likely that total production of cabbage used for kraut will be much larger than last year but somewhat less than the 10-year average.

Processor demand in 1949 for cabbage for kraut manufacture probably will show little change from 1948.

Other Processing Crops

Estimates now available of total 1948 production of other truck crops grown for commercial processing point to a record large crop of green lima beans, a crop of beets for canning about 11 percent larger than in 1947, and a crop of pimientos in Georgia almost 7 percent larger than in 1947.

1948 production of spinach for processing in all States will not be known before December, but production in the two principal States, California and Texas, is about 7 percent smaller than last year and more than one-fourth smaller than the 10-year average.

The acreage of cucumbers for pickles this year is slightly smaller than last year but about a fourth more than average.

Total 1948 Production for Processing Below That of 1947

The aggregate 1948 production of 7 truck crops for commercial processing, for which estimates of the total crop were available on September 1, promises to be about 4 percent above the 1937-46 average but 12 percent below last year's production. The seven crops (green lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, green peas, pimientos, and tomatoes) usually supply about nine-tenths of the total production of the 11 processing crops regularly reported.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Outlook for 1949

Consumer demand for canned vegetables probably will continue strong throughout 1949. The total 1948 commercial pack of canned vegetables is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than the 1947 pack, judging from estimated production for processing. Total stocks of major canned vegetables held by commercial canners and wholesale distributors are lower than a year earlier. By the end of the 1948-49 pack year they are expected to be still further reduced relative to a year earlier. There are no burdensome surpluses in canned vegetables evident at this time.

Per capita consumption of canned vegetables in calendar year 1948 is expected to be nearly as large as in 1947.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Outlook for 1949

Consumer demand for frozen vegetables in 1949 probably will be about as strong as in 1948. The total commercial pack of frozen vegetables is expected to be slightly larger in 1948 than it was in 1947, though still moderately smaller than the record pack of 1946. Stocks of frozen vegetables next January 1 probably will be smaller than a year earlier, because consumption is expected to continue at about the record per capita rate of 1947. On September 1 this year, about 265 million pounds of frozen vegetables were held in commercial cold-storage houses, or 19 percent less than the holdings a year earlier. If the industry continues to expand as anticipated, the 1949 commercial pack of frozen vegetables probably will be somewhat larger than in 1948. Per capita consumption of frozen vegetables is expected to continue through most of 1949 at about the record annual rate of 1947 and 1948.

POTATOES

Outlook for 1949

Total demand for potatoes in 1949 is expected to be about the same as in 1948. Civilian consumption probably will continue at the current annual rate of about two bushels per person. Military requirements may be up a little, but will be only a small percentage of total consumption. Demand for 1949-crop potatoes for seed, feed, and starch is not likely to be any greater than that for potatoes from the 1948 crop. Commercial

export demand will continue small, involving only about 1 percent of production.

Prices that growers will receive for the 1949 crop of potatoes are to be supported at not less than 60 percent nor more than 90 percent of parity, according to the Agricultural Act of 1948. The support level that will be established probably will be a major factor in prices to growers for the 1949 crop. Sixty percent of parity as of September 15, 1948 was $1.12 per bushel, and 90 percent was $1.67. The actual price received by growers on September 15 averaged $1.53 per bushel.

The winter season (January-March) production of Florida and Texas potatoes will be the first of the 1949 crop to go to market. According to early reports on intentions to plant, growers in the two States will plant 9,000 acres to commercial early potatoes for harvest this winter. This is 10 percent larger than the 1948 harvested acreage but 27 percent smaller than the 1938-47 average. Although the winter season production of these two States is only a very small percentage of annual production, it constitutes an important supplement to late-crop supplies.

1948 Crop Exceeds 400 Million Bushels

The 1948 crop of potatoes will total 408 million bushels, if it turns out as estimated September 1. A crop this size would be 6 percent larger than the 1947 crop of 384 million bushels and 4 percent larger than the 1937-46 average of 392 million bushels. A record yield of 194 bushels is estimated for 1948.

Production in the 29 late States, which provides the storage supplies for use in fall, winter, and early spring, is estimated at 309 million bushels. This is about 18 million bushels or 6 percent larger than corresponding production in 1947 and about 5 million bushels or less than 2 percent above average. Production is more evenly distributed than a year ago when the crop was short in the Western States and long in the Midwestern and Eastern States. The 35-million-bushel crop in the 8 intermediate States was about 5 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 7 percent larger than average. The 64-million-bushel crop in the 12 early States was 7 percent larger than in 1947 and 16 percent larger than average. Surpluses occurred this year in both the early and intermediate States, requiring Government purchases for price support. The late crop also is larger than will readily move to market at support prices.

Prices Expected to Continue at Supports for Rest of 1948 Season

Because of the large production of late-crop potatoes, extensive Government price-support operations probably will be required to keep prices to growers from falling below supports this fall and winter. Heavy supplies and price-support purchases have characterized the market for 1948-crop potatoes ever since market movement became seasonally large last May. Prices received by growers averaged $1.53 per bushel on September 15, 1948, compared with $1.48 a year earlier.

Government Price-Support Purchases Much Heavier This Season Than Last

Features of the price-support program for 1948-crop potatoes include purchase, diversion and export operations for the entire crop, and loans for the late crop. Participation in the loan program is not an essential to a grower's eligibility for other forms of price support. Price support will continue at 90 percent of parity to the end of the marketing season.

Government purchases of 1948-crop potatoes for price support totaled about 30 million bushels by September 15, 1948. A year earlier, about 11 million bushels of the 1947 crop had been purchased. Heaviest disposition so far of the purchases of the 1948 crop has been for livestock feed, alcohol manufacture, and flour manufacture. Smaller quantities have been distributed for food, exported, and converted to starch.

Basic support prices for 1948-crop late potatoes for the months of September 1948 through March 1949 were announced August 3 by the Department of Agriculture. The support prices per 100 pounds of U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes packed in new burlap or cotton bags, and loaded f.o.b. on through carrier in carlots or trucklots at country shipping points, vary by States and increase monthly. The total increase from September to March is 65 cents. Support prices for U. S. No. 1 grade, Size B, and U. S. No. 2 grade, 1-7/8 inches minimum diameter, are 50 percent of those for the U. S. No. 1 grade.

The newly-announced support prices for September-March as well as those previously announced for July and August are designed to reflect an average of 90 percent of the July 1, 1948, parity price. Because parity had risen about 9 percent from July 1, 1947 to July 1, 1948, support prices for the 1948 crop also are about 9 percent higher than those for the 1947 crop. However, the monthly increases in support prices for the 1948 crop are smaller than those for the 1947 crop. The total increase per 100 pounds of U. S. No. 1 potatoes from September 1948 to January 1949 will be 55 cents compared with 70 cents in the same period a year earlier. But support prices for the 1948 crop increase an additional 10 cents through March 1949, whereas for the 1947 crop supports in February and March continued at the January 1948 level. This may provide less incentive than a year ago for holding potatoes late into the season.

Loans on 1948 late-crop potatoes will be available to producers and dealers under the loan program announced August 18, 1948 by the Department of Agriculture. Loan rates on potatoes suitable for storage and properly stored will approximate 75 percent of the September bulk-at-farm support price and will be available on U. S. No. 1; U. S. No. 1, Size B; and U. S. No. 2, 1-7/8 inches minimum diameter, potatoes. Loans will be available generally from September 15 to December 15, 1948. They will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1949, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum.

The loan program supplements price support by providing needed harvest time financing. Participation in it will be wholly voluntary and will not affect eligibility for price support.

SWEETPOTATOES

Outlook for 1949

Consumer demand for sweetpotatoes in 1949 is likely to be about the same as the reduced demand of 1948. Prices received by growers for the 1949 crop may be affected by the support level. Under the Agricultural Act of 1948, prices are to be supported at not less than 60 percent nor more than 90 percent of parity. Since supports may be somewhat under the present 90 percent rate, prices to growers also may be lower than in 1948. This assumes that parity will be about the same as in 1948. Sixty percent of parity on September 15, 1948, was $1.32 per bushel, and 90 percent was $1.98.

Even with a downward drift in production and sharply increasing consumer incomes, prices received by growers for the last five crops have failed to rise much above $2 per bushel. Meanwhile, per capita consumption declined about 20 percent. This lower level of consumption is likely to continue in 1949.

The acreage planted to sweetpotatoes also has declined during the last five years. Although the acreage in 1949 may be larger than that of 1948 when planting was hampered by unfavorable weather, the prospect of lower prices and the high labor requirements of the crop will tend to keep the increase small.

1948 Sweetpotato Crop About One-fifth Below 1937-46 Average

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1948 is estimated, as of September 1, at 52,653,000 bushels. This is 8 percent smaller than production in 1947 and 19 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. The small crop this year is the result of reduced acreage for harvest, the 541,000 acres for harvest this year being 11 percent smaller than in 1947. The estimated yield per acre is 97 bushels, near the record of 100 bushels in 1929.

Louisiana, the principal commercial sweetpotato shipping State, leads all other States with a crop of 7,128,000 bushels. North Carolina is second with 6,780,000 bushels.

The smaller total crop this year probably will reduce per capita consumption a pound or two below the 16 pounds of 1947. Consumption in 1935-39 averaged about 21 pounds per person.

Prices Now Declining Seasonally, But Expected to Rise in Late Fall and Winter

Harvest of the 1948 crop increased rapidly in September and prices for the larger volume going to market declined. In the producing areas of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia and in North Carolina, prices dropped to support levels, and Government purchases were necessary to keep them from falling lower. After the flush harvest time supplies have been marketed or stored, advances in price are expected. Support prices for most varieties increase 50 cents per bushel on November 16. Because the crop is small, prices probably will increase somewhat above supports next winter. The season average price that growers will receive for the 1948 crop probably will average slightly higher than that for the 1947 crop. Grower prices averaged $2.32 per bushel in September 1948, compared with $2.40 in September 1947.

Price-Support Program for 1948 Crop

Price support for 1948-crop sweetpotatoes will be accomplished through purchase by the Department of Agriculture, according to the program announced August 9, 1948. Disposition may be to the school lunch program, to eligible institutions, for livestock feed or industrial products, or in other outlets. The Department also may store sweetpotatoes and later sell them into commercial channels.

The 1948 program differs from the 1947 program by requiring new containers, by adding a price differential for washed sweetpotatoes, and by adding a differential for another variety group in the schedule of prices. The schedule of support prices covers the period September 1, 1948-April 30, 1949. Prices for the period November 16-April 30 are 50 cents per bushel higher for most varieties than prices for September 1-November 15, when harvesting is most active. Prices for September 1-December 31 are designed to reflect 90 percent of parity as of July 1, 1948. Prices for January 1-April 30 are carried the same as those for November 16-December 31. The support price schedule includes differentials for grade as well as those for variety, season, and washing. Because parity had increased by July 1, 1948, support prices for the 1948 crop are slightly higher than those for the 1947 crop.

It is expected that price-support purchases will not be limited during the main harvesting period, September 1-November 15, 1948. But during November 16-30, purchases will be made only of sweetpotatoes that have been in storage not less than 15 days and for which immediate disposal is necessary. After November 30, 1948, the Department may limit the rate of deliveries by time periods.

Price-support purchases of the 1948 crop totaled 176 cars by October 2. They were purchased in the producing areas of the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland and in North Carolina. Here, this year as last, the usual commercial outlets were unable to handle the crop at support prices as harvesting increased in volume in early September. This required purchase by the Government to keep prices from falling below supports.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Outlook for 1949

Lower prices seem likely for dry edible beans in 1949 because of probable reduced demand and the possibility of lower support levels.

Although domestic demand for United States beans probably will be about the same in 1949 as in 1948, foreign demand is expected to be considerably lower, partly because of increased foreign production of food. During the war and early postwar years, beans readily moved into foreign outlets to supplement the reduced foreign production of beans and other foods.

Under the Agricultural Act of 1948, grower prices for dry beans in 1949 must be supported at not less than 60 percent nor more than 90 percent of parity. Sixty percent of parity for beans September 15, 1948 was $5.05 per 100 pounds, and 90 percent was $7.58. The actual price received by growers September 15 was $8.33. Even with lower prices, the prospective demand probably can be met with a slight to moderate decrease in production in 1949.

1948 Dry Bean Crop Estimated at 19.4 Million Bags

The 1948 crop of dry edible beans was estimated, as of September 1, at 19,411,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned). The new crop is 13 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 16 percent larger than the 1937-46 average. Large supplies of practically all varieties of dry beans will be available during the 1948-49 season. Civilian per capita consumption can be maintained at a level of about 8 pounds, stocks at the end of the season can be increased moderately to nearer prewar levels, and there will be at least 3 million bags left for export or additional carry-over. Substantial quantities of beans are expected to move into foreign outlets again this season.

Lower Prices Prevail for Large 1948 Crop

Prices received by growers for 1948-crop dry beans declined as the 1948-49 marketing season got under way about September 1. In mid-September some varieties were selling below supports. Prices probably will remain close to support levels during the harvest season. Although they may increase somewhat, they are not likely to rise much above supports, mainly because of the large crop. This is in contrast to the 1947-48 season, when prices were generally considerably above supports. Prices received by growers for the 1947 crop averaged $12.00 per 100 pounds, but prices for the 1948 crop may average as much as 25 percent lower. On September 15, 1948, grower prices averaged $8.33 per 100 pounds, compared with $11.20 a year earlier.

Support Prices for 1948-Crop Dry Beans Slightly Higher Than 1947 Supports

Grower prices for 1948-crop dry beans will be supported by the Department of Agriculture at 90 percent of parity as of August 15, 1948. On that date, parity was $8.46 per 100 pounds, compared with $7.89 a year earlier. Because of the increase in parity, support prices for the 1948 crop are slightly higher than those for the 1947 crop.

Support prices for the 1948 crop vary by varieties and grades. For U.S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged f.o.b. country shipping point, prices range from $7.70 per 100 pounds, net weight, for the Great Northern variety in Idaho to $9.95 for Standard Limas in all areas. For U.S. Choice hand-picked and U.S. Extra No. 1 beans, prices are 10 cents higher than those for U.S. No. 1, and for U.S. No. 2 beans they are 15 cents less.

Support will be accomplished through nonrecourse loans and purchase agreements. Loans will be available from time of harvest through December 31 1948, and will mature April 30, 1949, or earlier upon demand. For beans of U.S. No. 2 or better grade that are stored in approved warehouses and for which the warehouseman guarantees quantity and quality, loans will be made at the full support price. For other eligible beans, the loan rate is $5 per 100 pounds of sound, whole, dry edible beans.

Purchase agreements will be available through December 31, 1948. They provide that producers or associations of producers may sell eligible beans at support prices to the Commodity Credit Corporation within 30 days of the maturity date of loans, and in a quantity not in excess of that specified in the agreement.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Outlook for 1949

Demand for dry field peas in 1949 probably will be about the same as the reduced demand of 1948. Domestic demand for dry peas for food, seed, and feed is expected to continue at the 1948 level. Foreign demand for peas has weakened in the last year as other foods became increasingly available. But, as in 1948, small quantities probably will move into foreign outlets. During the war and early postwar years, large quantities of peas, sometimes more than half of the crop, were exported.

Grower prices for dry field peas in 1949 must be supported at not less than 60 percent nor more than 90 percent of the comparable (substitute parity) price, on the basis of the Agricultural Act of 1948. There is a possibility that the support level will be somewhat under 90 percent in 1949. Sixty percent of the September 15, 1948, comparable price was $3.14 per 100 pounds, and 90 percent was $4.70. The actual price received by growers on September 15 was $4.99. With a probable weak foreign demand, prices are likely to be at support levels in 1949, and may average lower than in 1948.

Prospective demand for dry field peas in 1949 probably can be met with a crop about as large as in 1948. To produce the required peas, a goal of 225,000 acres of smooth varieties (primarily for food and seed) and 125,000 acres of wrinkled varieties (for seed) has been proposed for 1949. The total of 350,000 acres compares with 338,000 acres planted in 1948, out of which 308,000 were harvested.

3.5 Million Bags of Dry Peas Produced in 1948

The 1948 crop of dry field peas is estimated at 3,536,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned). The new crop is 46 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 33 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. Relatively small quantities of the 1948 crop probably will be exported, in contrast to the large quantities exported from the preceding five crops.

Prices Slightly Above Support Level in Mid-September

Prices received by growers for dry field peas were generally slightly above support levels in mid-September. They averaged $4.99 per 100 pounds on September 15, 1948, compared with $4.77 a year earlier. Prices for the entire 1947 crop averaged $5.36 per 100 pounds.

With the reduced foreign demand, prices for the smaller crop this year probably will continue only slightly above supports.

Support prices for the 1948 crop of dry smooth peas are slightly higher than those for the 1947 crop, because of the rise in parity. Support will be accomplished through loans and purchase agreements.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production (equivalent tons) 1/			
	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948		Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	
			Amount	Percentage of 1947			Amount	Percentage of 1947
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
WINTER 2/	267,080	269,760	297,490	110	1,157,100	1,313,600	1,418,600	108
SPRING 3/	614,370	630,140	615,330	98	1,668,900	1,983,000	1,870,300	94
TOTAL SUMMER	718,190	777,890	715,850	92	3,097,100	3,354,400	3,291,700	98
FALL								
Lima beans	720	600	600	100	600	900	800	89
Snap beans 4/	21,630	21,300	24,500	115	30,400	30,900	37,000	120
Cabbage 2/	67,070	59,810	69,000	115	5/ 567,100	5/ 451,400	5/ 622,100	138
Carrots	23,340	21,110	28,010	133	237,700	188,500	278,400	148
Cauliflower	6,450	5,900	7,200	122	33,300	34,500	37,900	110
Celery	23,500	21,170	18,490	87	5/ 159,900	5/ 139,600	5/ 139,500	100
Cucumbers 4/	1,820	1,350	1,400	104	3,000	1,600	3,200	200
Lettuce	35,560	49,100	47,160	96	190,700	263,000	258,100	98
Green peas 4/	7,410	3,600	4,200	117	12,200	6,500	7,900	122
Spinach 4/	6,130	5,900	6,600	112	14,500	14,800	16,700	113
Tomatoes 4/	16,010	17,500	18,400	105	72,500	92,100	96,100	104
Total fall to date: Acreage and production	194,010	191,790	210,060	110	1,322,500	1,223,800	1,497,700	122
Acreage	209,640	207,340	225,560	109	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FALL	254,610	249,340	---	---	1,552,100	1,506,500	---	---
Reported to date for 1948, with comparisons 3/								
Acreage and Production	1,793,650	1,869,580	1,838,730	98	7,245,600	7,874,800	8,078,300	103
Acreage	1,809,280	1,885,130	1,854,230	98	---	---	---	---
Totals for past seasons 4/								
ANNUAL TOTAL	1,854,250	1,927,130	---	---	7,475,200	8,157,500	---	---

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production of crops.
2/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.
3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut and asparagus for processing.
4/ Acreage and production for early fall only.
5/ Production for early fall only.

Table 2.--Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1948, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1947			1948 (preliminary)		
	Month		Week ended Sept. 20	Month		Week ended Sept. 18
	July	August		July	August	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Beans, snap and lima	86	125	2	22	10	4
Beets	8	50	9	13	11	6
Broccoli	8	45	6	18	58	10
Cabbage	183	380	309	214	379	227
Cantaloups	7,454	3,726	389	8,373	5,027	710
Carrots	1,635	901	203	1,779	1,214	392
Casaba melons	25	8	4	---	2	4
Cauliflower	90	458	83	69	462	105
Celery	484	790	277	655	689	263
Corn, green	332	112	50	237	122	31
Cucumbers	355	100	21	114	114	15
Eggplant	13	---	---	13	---	---
Greens, excluding spinach	---	1	4	---	1	---
Honey Ball melons	24	2	---	29	1	---
Honey Dew melons	1,275	1,255	252	1,701	1,312	345
Lettuce and romaine	5,453	5,502	1,388	5,720	5,314	1,380
Mixed melons	50	207	47	85	75	71
Mixed vegetables	1,766	2,239	601	1,516	1,891	583
Onions	1,366	2,322	1,125	1,316	1,323	874
Peas, green	350	407	43	380	254	41
Peppers	212	45	20	114	6	1
Persian melons	39	137	30	24	101	35
Spinach	139	52	22	57	74	23
Tomatoes	3,251	1,296	716	1,967	1,100	1,255
Turnips and rutabagas	10	12	8	8	5	4
Watermelons	14,620	4,767	24	9,355	3,121	15
Total of above	39,228	24,939	5,633	33,779	22,666	6,394
Potatoes:						
Early	4,937	212	16	6,728	703	10
Intermediate	10,136	4,442	1,604	4,693	3,711	911
Late, surplus	7,024	14,281	5,045	4,460	18,021	132
Late, other	568	745	161	611	335	6,265
Total potatoes	22,665	19,680	6,826	16,492	22,770	7,318
Sweetpotatoes	326	384	401	585	636	228
Grand total	62,219	45,003	12,860	50,856	46,072	13,940

1/ Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases. Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.-Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1947 and 1948

Market and commodity	Unit	1947		1948			
			Week ended	Month		Week ended	
		August	Sept. 20	July	August	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Asparagus, large, N. Jersey	Pyramid crt.	---	---	2.79	---	---	---
Beans, lima, Eastern	Bushel	1.70	2.35	4.33	2.81	3.03	2.28
Beans, snap, green	Bushel	1.51	2.48	2.85	2.77	2.53	2.05
Beets, bunched, Eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.81	.97	.89	.97	.92	.92
Beets, topped, Eastern	Bushel	.88	1.00	1.43	1.12	1.50	1.58
Broccoli, Western	Pony crate	5.82	7.50	---	6.95	4.75	4.80
Broccoli, Eastern	Crt. 8 bunches	1.08	1.67	1.82	1.38	1.37	1.50
Cabbage, domestic, N. Jersey	50-lb. sack	2.13	1.08	1.00	.85	1.12	1.05
Cabbage, domestic, New York	50-lb. sack	1.82	1/ 1.04	1/ .88	.66	.91	.75
Cantaloups, Arizona	Jumbo crate	---	---	5.49	---	---	---
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crate	5.63	6.95	5.72	6.75	4.31	3.90
Carrots, bunched, Western	L. A. crate	5.71	7.55	5.18	4.49	5.12	7.80
Carrots, topped, Eastern	Bushel	1.32	1.62	2.41	.96	.84	.92
Cauliflower, New York	Catskill Section crt.	2.53	2.65	2.78	2.76	2.38	2.82
Celery, G. Heart, N. Jersey	1/2 crate	2.09	---	2.00	1.29	2.00	1.92
Celery, G. Heart, New York	16-inch crate	3.09	2.35	---	1.88	2.62	2.75
Celery, Pascal, California	Mailed crate 2-3 dozen	---	3.41	5.32	4.78	4.41	4.58
Corn, sweet, yellow, Eastern	Bushel	.93	---	2.72	1.80	1.25	1.88
Cucumbers, Eastern	Bushel	1.92	3.12	4.49	2.01	2.78	2.90
Eggplant, New Jersey	Bushel	1.12	.76	2.89	1.13	.75	.76
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	---	---	2.46	---	---	---
Escarole, Eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	1.11	1.41	1.07	.74	.88	.85
Honey Dew Melons, Arizona	Flat crate	3.05	---	3.38	3.17	---	---
Honey Dew Melons, California	Flat crate	3.75	3.65	3.39	4.03	3.28	3.02
Kale, Long Island	1-3/5 bu. box	.67	.82	.86	.82	.53	.52
Lettuce, Iceberg, Western	L. A. crate	7.45	7.12	6.32	4.85	6.62	5.50
Lettuce, Iceberg, New York	E. crt. 2 doz	---	---	1.72	1.12	---	---
Lettuce, Big Boston, N. York	E. crt. 2 doz	2.30	2.22	1.22	1.10	1.33	1.31
Onions, yellow Eastern	50-lb. sack	2.20	2.30	2.20	1.21	1.19	1.22
Onions, Western 2/	50-lb. sack	4.60	2.38	2.84	2.86	3.01	3.00
Peas, green, Western	Bushel	2.59	4.28	3.42	3.59	3.84	4.45
Peas, green, Eastern	Bushel	---	---	1.75	1.96	---	---
Peppers, green Bullnose, N.J.	Bushel	1.11	1.40	3.11	1.55	1.44	1.22
Spinach, Savoy-type, Eastern	Bushel	1.20	1.48	1.44	1.54	.80	.75
Tomatoes, Eastern	12-qt. climax basket	.94	1.04	1.71	1.36	.82	1.48
Tomatoes, New York	Lug 6 X 6	1.47	2.30	3/ 2.41	2.32	2.19	3.22
Tomatoes, New York	Lug 6 X 7	1.27	1.69	3/ 2.34	1.97	1.47	2.65

- Continued

Table 3.-Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1947 and 1948 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1947		1948			
		August	Week ended Sept. 20	Month July	Month August	Week ended Sept. 11	Week ended Sept. 18
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Chicago							
Beans, lima, Midwestern	12 qt. basket	---	1.57	---	1.94	1.08	1.11
Beans, snap, green, Midwestern	Bushel	2.14	3.58	3.38	2.89	4.06	3.22
Beets	Bunch	.04	.04	.03	.035	.05	.05
Broccoli, Western	Pony crate	5.41	5.94	---	5.16	5.25	6.04
Cabbage, domestic, Midwestern	50-lb. sack	2.51	1.14	1.17	.92	1.44	.95
Cabbage, domestic, Illinois	Miscellaneous crate 4/	2.71	1.52	1.31	1.18	1.84	1.25
Cantaloups, Arizona	Jumbo crate 36's and 45's	---	---	4.94	6.16	---	---
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crate 36's and 45's	5.67	6.18	5.09	5.91	4.12	3.62
Carrots, bunched, Western	L. A. crate	5.22	6.80	4.08	3.88	4.41	6.38
Carrots, topped, Illinois	50-lb. sack	1.48	1.20	---	1.27	1.07	1.17
Cauliflower, Western	Pony crate	1.91	2.82	2.79	2.25	2.16	2.10
Celery, G. Heart, Michigan	1/2 crate	2.09	1.82	1.72	1.07	2.00	1.26
Celery, Pascal, Michigan	1/2 crate	1.77	1.44	1.93	1.28	1.96	1.44
Cucumbers, Midwestern	Bushel	3.53	1.60	3.62	1.73	3.94	3.62
Cucumbers, Southern	Bushel	---	---	3.69	---	---	---
Eggplant, Midwestern	Bushel	2.25	1.30	5/2.19	1.94	1.03	1.00
Escarole, Midwestern	Bushel	.74	1.70	.97	1.06	1.14	1.00
Honey Dew Melons, Arizona	Flat crate	3.10	---	2.87	2.88	---	---
Honey Dew Melons, California	Flat crate	3.22	3.29	3.24	3.34	2.71	2.98
Lettuce, Iceberg, Western	L. A. crate	6.84	4.70	5.91	3.82	5.22	5.00
Lettuce, leaf, Michigan	Bushel	.72	1.08	.79	.75	1.19	.72
Onions, yellow, Midwestern	50-lb. sack	1.98	2.12	1.85	1.50	1.28	1.22
Onions, Sw. Spanish, Western	50-lb. sack	---	2.18	2.45	2.60	2.71	2.65
Peas, green, Western	Bushel	2.32	3.38	3.03	3.50	3.63	3.69
Peppers, green Bullnose, Illinois	Bushel	2.17	2.30	3.74	2.74	1.94	1.52
Spinach, flat type, Midwestern	Bushel	1.36	---	1.45	1.51	1.34	1.38
Tomatoes, Midwestern	12 qt. climax basket	1.51	1.14	1.38	1.19	1.16	1.22
Tomatoes, California	Lug 6 X 6	---	3.38	3.49	2.94	---	---

1/ Pennsylvania.
2/ 3 inches and larger.
3/ Virginia.
4/ Approximately 50 pounds.
5/ Louisiana.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.--Truck crops for processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			1948 as percentage of 1947
	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Beans, lima 1/	56,540	80,740	86,400	31,930	55,650	61,810	111
Beans, snap	104,480	102,830	97,680	173,840	169,700	181,600	107
Beets	15,000	9,370	11,800	115,080	71,600	79,700	111
Corn, sweet	426,410	494,690	472,700	1,025,920	1,066,400	1,212,700	114
Peas, green 1/	385,190	426,540	402,300	366,250	436,800	331,320	87
Pimientos	13,830	16,660	14,300	17,290	18,320	16,720	91
Tomatoes	492,700	518,570	426,800	2,582,700	3,268,500	2,538,200	78
Total, 7 crops	1,494,150	1,649,400	1,512,480	4,313,010	5,086,970	4,472,050	88
Asparagus	2/73,470	73,990	---	2/90,210	102,510	---	---
Cabbage, for kraut	19,920	9,680	---	177,620	71,000	---	---
Contract	9,560	4,550	7,600	82,770	30,100	77,500	257
Open market	10,360	5,130	---	94,850	40,900	---	---
Cucumbers	97,820	126,710	---	174,860	244,780	---	---
Spinach	31,460	24,090	---	73,000	57,500	---	---
California and Texas	16,390	11,460	9,490	44,900	35,900	32,200	90
Other States	15,070	12,630	---	28,100	21,600	---	---
Reported to date for 1948 with comparisons							
Acreage and production 3/	1,520,100	1,665,410	1,529,570	4,440,680	5,152,970	4,581,750	89

1/ Production reported on a shelled basis.
2/ 1939-46 average.
3/ Total for 7 crops plus cabbage contracted for sauerkraut and spinach in California and Texas.

Table 5.- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, Sept. 15, 1948, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average		Sept. 15, 1947	July 15, 1948	August 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1948
	Aug. 1909 to July 1914	Jan. 1935 to Dec. 1939				
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Potatoes, per bushel	0.697	0.717	1.48	1.66	1.58	1.53
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel	.878	.807	2.40	2.62	2.65	2.32
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt.	3.37	3.52	11.30	11.70	10.50	8.33
Peas, dry, field, per cwt.	---	1/1.40	4.77	5.10	4.92	4.99

1/ Two-year average, 1938 and 1939.

Table 6.--Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, September 1, 1948 with comparisons

Commodity	1947 July 1	1947 August 1	1947 Sept. 1	1948 July 1	1948 August 1	1948 Sept. 1 (prel.)	Sept. 1 average 1943-47
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	21,292	18,624	17,903	12,300	12,723	12,408	13,073
Beans, lima	7,803	6,274	16,555	14,884	12,767	24,364	7,055
Beans, snap	9,943	11,784	25,645	5,183	5,830	20,385	16,733
Broccoli	13,623	10,855	9,712	8,120	6,887	5,746	5,619
Brussels sprouts	5,320	4,759	4,700	3,318	2,968	2,299	1/
Cauliflower	7,396	6,618	6,562	3,854	3,228	3,032	1/
Corn, sweet	18,188	15,338	22,571	15,466	12,720	21,432	10,367
Peas, green	88,249	149,421	159,357	78,006	122,181	141,555	100,187
Pumpkin and squash	7,970	8,538	7,062	3,869	3,633	3,434	1/
Spinach	25,334	24,330	21,904	14,157	12,306	10,614	14,985
All other vegetables	46,569	40,033	34,632	22,369	18,853	19,823	47,152
Total	251,687	296,574	326,603	181,526	214,096	265,092	215,171

1/ Included in "All other vegetables." Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.--Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Group and States	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: Harvested: Indicated 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1936-47	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Early:									
12 States	497	402	404	111	149	159	55,181	59,794	64,262
Intermediate									
8 States	267	212	206	123	158	169	32,682	33,427	34,942
Late, surplus:									
3 Eastern	536	433	435	188	263	282	100,889	113,865	122,635
5 Central	751	492	459	93	120	120	72,758	58,930	55,173
10 Western	473	404	442	203	231	242	96,335	93,381	106,967
18 States	1,760	1,329	1,336	154	200	213	269,982	266,176	284,775
Late, other									
5 N. Eng.	62	48	49	161	210	199	9,958	10,088	9,745
5 Central	236	117	111	102	125	129	24,045	14,616	14,372
1 South-western	4	4	3	77	85	90	295	306	270
11 States	302	169	163	115	148	150	34,298	25,010	24,387
Late, total									
29 States	2,061	1,498	1,499	148	194	206	304,280	291,186	309,162
37 late and intermediate	2,328	1,710	1,705	146	190	202	336,962	324,613	344,104
Total, United States	2,826	2,112	2,109	139	182	194	392,143	384,407	403,366

Data for Arizona are now included with the intermediate potato States, rather than with the late States as formerly. Data for all States are subject to revision in later monthly reports.

Table 8.-Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, size A, when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1947 and 1948

Location and variety	1947		1948			
			Month		Week ended	
	August	Week ended Sept. 20	July	August	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS:						
Yakima Valley, Washington, Long White 1/	2.29	---	2.41	2.23	---	---
Yakima Valley, Washington, Russet Burbank 1/	2.68	2.84	---	2.51	2.49	2.59
Onley, Virginia, Cobbler	---	---	3.00	---	---	---
Central New Jersey points, various varieties	2.50	2.52	2.78	2.68	2.75	2.75
Gillcrest District, Colorado, Bliss Triumph 1/	2.17	---	2.42	2.40	2.59	2.61
Gillcrest District, Colorado, Cobbler 1/	2.17	---	---	2.35	2.56	2.56
Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Round White	---	2.40	---	---	2.33	2.34
Rochester, New York, various varieties	---	2.50	---	---	2.52	2.50
San Luis Valley, Colorado Red McClure, washed	---	---	---	---	---	2.62
Red McClure, unwashed	---	---	---	---	---	2.56
NEW YORK:						
Long White, Western 1/	4.40	4.24	5.45	4.67	4.75	4.68
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	4.96	4.88	---	4.75	4.86	4.77
Cobbler, Eastern	2.53	2.58	3.34	2.86	2.78	2.75
Chippewa, Long Island	2.53	2.62	---	2.38	2.39	2.89
Katahdin, Long Island	2/2.57	2/2.60	---	---	2.86	2.88
Green Mountain, Long Island	---	2.72	---	---	2.88	2.88
CHICAGO:						
Long White, California 1/	---	---	4.16	4.42	---	---
Long White, Washington 1/	3.56	3.65	---	3.68	3.78	3.83
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	3.82	3.96	---	3.38	4.19	4.38
Bliss Triumph, Texas 1/	---	---	4.34	---	---	---
Bliss Triumph, Idaho 1/	3.17	---	3.59	3.59	---	---
Bliss Triumph, Midwestern	---	3.19	---	---	2.76	2.85
Chippewa, Wisconsin	---	2.58	---	---	2.44	2.62
Cobbler, Kansas and Missouri	---	3/2.42	2.76	2.39	3/2.44	3/2.81
Red Warba, Midwestern	2.86	3.34	---	3.27	2.58	2.90

1/ Washed stock. 2/ New Jersey. 3/ Wisconsin.
Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Central Atlantic 1/	57	54	53	125	132	138	7,132	7,110	7,315
Lower Atlantic 2/	248	212	186	87	100	97	21,624	21,120	18,048
South Central 3/	393	319	279	84	83	89	33,153	26,554	24,863
North Central 4/	18	14	13	97	85	110	1,741	1,194	1,427
California	11	12	10	108	100	100	1,216	1,200	1,000
Total, United States	728	611	541	89	94	97	64,866	57,178	52,653

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.
2/ North Caolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 10.--Commercial truck crops for fresh market: Average prices received by growers, United States, September 1-15, 1948 with comparisons

Commodity	Container		1947		Month			
	Unit	Weight	August	Sept. 1-15	June 1948	July 1948	August 1948	September 1-15
		Pound	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Asparagus	Crate	30	---	---	3.35	3.25	---	---
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	1.70	1.65	3.10	3.30	2.75	2.60
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	1.50	2.00	2.20	2.35	2.25	2.25
Beets	Bushel	52	.85	.90	2.20	1.10	1.10	1.25
Cabbage	Ton		65.80	34.60	37.00	36.60	24.60	23.60
Cantaloups	Crate	70	3.20	4.05	4.55	3.15	3.05	2.20
Carrots	Bushel	50	2.10	2.05	2.50	1.50	1.45	1.50
Cauliflower	Crate	37	1.35	1.50	1.60	2.00	1.55	1.20
Celery	1/2 crate	65	1.90	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.70	1.75
Cucumbers	Bushel	48	1.70	1.60	2.05	2.70	1.45	1.75
Eggplant	Bushel	33	1.25	.85	.70	1.75	1.00	.70
Lettuce	Crate	70	4.45	3.45	3.05	3.30	2.25	2.60
Onions	Sack	50	1.50	1.25	2.10	1.75	1.10	.90
Peas, green	Bushel	30	1.35	2.05	1.50	1.80	1.90	1.70
Peppers, green	Bushel	25	1.05	.90	2.50	2.10	1.45	1.30
Spinach	Bushel	18	.95	1.25	.80	1.15	.95	.90
Tomatoes	Bushel	53	2.25	2.00	2.70	3.20	2.65	2.05
Watermelons	1000		242.00	340.00	544.00	370.00	293.00	261.00

Table 11.--Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1947 and 1948

Market and type	1947		1948			
		Week	Month		Week ended	
	August	ended Sept. 20	July	August	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS:						
New Orleans, Louisiana						
Porto Rican 1/	3.53	2.46	---	2.35	2.22	2.39
Eastern Shore Maryland points						
Golden and Jersey	---	1.94	---	---	---	1.78
Eastern Shore Virginia points						
Golden and Jersey	---	1.94	---	---	---	1.71
NEW YORK:						
Triumph, Alabama	---	---	3.72	---	---	---
Golden and Porto Rican, Florida	---	---	5.42	---	---	---
Golden, Maryland	3.14	2.25	---	3.53	2.56	2.18
Golden, Virginia	3.07	2.21	---	2.93	2.25	1.98
Golden, North Carolina	---	---	---	3.55	---	---
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	---	2.88	4.98	3.80	3.41	3.32
Porto Rican, North Carolina and South Carolina	3.80	2.81	---	3.57	2.83	2.88
Porto Rican, Virginia	3.44	2.60	---	3.00	2.19	2.22
CHICAGO:						
Triumph, Alabama	3.50	---	3.69	---	---	---
Porto Rican, Louisiana	4.42	3.26	4.06	2.85	2.86	3.08
Porto Rican, Tennessee	---	2.75	---	2.50	---	2.76
Nancy Hall, Tennessee	---	2.75	---	2.35	---	2.57

1/ Approximately 50-pound crate.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Group of States	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production 1/: Average 1937-46	Production 1/: 1947	Production 1/: Indicated 1948
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Maine, N. Y., Mich., and Minn. 2/	680	599	635	870	764	1,021	5,889	4,574	6,482
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash., and N. Dak. 3/	265	365	362	1,429	1,442	1,506	3,771	5,263	5,453
Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., and Utah 4/	528	472	483	471	628	599	2,496	2,964	2,891
California 5/	359	323	336	1,267	1,351	1,365	4,560	4,363	4,585
Calif. Lima	161	149	145	1,358	1,406	1,450	2,187	2,095	2,102
Calif. Other	198	174	191	1,189	1,303	1,300	2,373	2,268	2,483
Total, United States	1,832	1,759	1,816	914	976	1,069	16,716	17,164	19,411

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed. 2/ Largely pea beans but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry. 3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. 4/ Largely Pinto beans. 5/ Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 13.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production 2/: Average 1937-46	Production 2/: 1947	Production 2/: Indicated 1948
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Wisconsin	5	1	1	933	1,050	900	45	10	9
Minnesota	3/ 4	7	3	3/ 918	600	750	3/ 38	42	22
North Dakota	3/ 13	18	7	3/1,140	1,080	1,000	3/152	194	70
Montana	32	23	8	1,173	1,060	1,200	372	244	96
Idaho	121	150	87	1,213	1,320	1,100	1,529	1,980	957
Wyoming	3/ 2	2	2	3/1,102	1,200	1,200	3/ 25	24	24
Colorado	19	21	16	846	900	1,000	159	189	160
Washington	198	247	148	1,323	1,350	1,220	2,712	3,334	1,806
Oregon	21	24	15	1,326	1,180	1,300	289	283	221
California	---	27	19	---	790	900	---	213	171
United States	412	520	306	1,242	1,252	1,148	5,278	6,513	3,536

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned. 3/ Short-time average.

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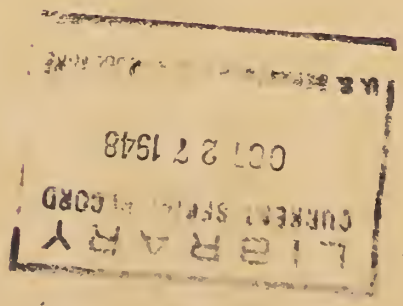
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